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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/450,261	11/29/1999	RANDY P. STANLEY	INTL-0289-US	7389

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EXAMINER

LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 08/13/2003

13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/450,261

Applicant(s)

STANLEY, RANDY P.

Examiner

Kenny Lin

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.
2. The finality of the previous action is withdrawn.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 7-8, 10 and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar et al (hereinafter Narurkar), U.S. Patent Number 6,339,795, in view of Padwick et al (hereinafter Outlook 98), Using Microsoft Outlook 98.
5. As per claims 1 and 8, Narurkar taught the invention substantially as claimed including a method comprising automatically transferring time sensitive data (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44) from a storage coupled to a first processor-based system (col.6, lines 55-67, col.7, lines 1-10) to a storage coupled to a second processor-base system (col.7, lines 11-23).

6. Narurkar did not specifically teach to automatically display time sensitive data on a display coupled to second processor-based system at a predetermined time. However, it is well known in the art that time sensitive data such as meeting reminder, events and To Do list can sound alarms and display the reminder on the display screen to remind the user of such activity at the predetermined time depending on the functions of the utility software program. Some examples of these time sensitive data alarm setting can be found in Microsoft Outlook calendar and Palm Pilot Date Book where an alarm or reminder can be set to sound or pop up on display to remind a user of a company meeting or birthday of a child at certain time or day. Outlook 98 taught to provide reminders for the scheduled events (pages 44, 455, 540). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook 98 because Outlook 98's teaching of using reminders to automatically display data helps to remind the users of the scheduled events such as meeting or anniversaries. Furthermore, the use of Outlook is expressly suggested by Narurkar (col.9, lines 37-45).

7. As per claim 15, Narurkar taught the invention substantially as claimed including a processor-based system comprising, comprising a processor (28, fig.2), a first storage storing a personal information manager application (52, fig.2, col.6, lines 35-40, col.7, lines 16-18), and a second storage storing software including instructions (51, fig.2, col.7, lines 11-16) that causes the processor to automatically transfer time sensitive data to another processor-based device (title, 22, fig.2, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44).

8. Narurkar did not specifically teach to automatically display the time sensitive data at a predetermined time. However, it is well known in the art that time sensitive data such as meeting reminder, events and To Do list can sound alarms and display the reminder on the display screen to remind the user of such activity at the predetermined time depending on the functions of the utility software program. Some examples of these time sensitive data alarm setting can be found in Microsoft Outlook calendar and Palm Pilot Date Book where an alarm or reminder can be set to sound or pop up on display to remind a user of a company meeting or birthday of a child at certain time or day. Outlook 98 taught to provide reminders for the scheduled events (pages 44, 455, 540). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook 98 because Outlook 98's teaching of using reminders to automatically display data helps to remind the users of the scheduled events such as meeting or anniversaries. Furthermore, the use of Outlook is expressly suggested by Narurkar (col.9, lines 37-45).

9. As per claims 3 and 10, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Narurkar further taught to automatically transfer personal information manger information (col.6, lines 30-40).

10. As per claims 7 and 14, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Outlook 98 further taught to automatically display a portion of a calendar graphical user interface (pages 42, 44, 455, 540).

11. As per claim 16, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 15. Narurkar further taught to include a link on system to device (26, fig.2, col.6, lines 26-29).

12. As per claim 17, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 16. Narurkar further taught that the system is a portable computer that includes device (fig.1-3, col.6, lines 26-39).

13. As per claim 18, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 17. Narurkar further teach a housing for computer and the display of the device being located on the outside of housing (fig.1).

14. Claims 2, 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 8 and 15 above, and further in view of Kanevsky et al (hereinafter Kanevsky), U.S. Patent Number 6,496,949.

15. As per claims 2, 9 and 20, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 8 and 15 including that the time sensitive data is automatically transferred from the storage coupled to the first processor-based system (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44). Narurkar and Outlook 98 did not specifically teach that the time sensitive data is automatically transferred when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off. However, it is well known in the art to save files as back ups in a

remote hard drive before a processor-based system such as a web server is shut down for repair or update. Kanevsky taught to automatically backup the data when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off (col.1, lines 12-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Kanevsky because Kanevsky's teaching of data backup when the first processor-based is determined to be powered off helps to prevent the data from being lost.

16. Claims 4-5 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Vong et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,209,011.

17. Vong et al was cited in the last office action.

18. As per claims 4 and 11, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 3 and 10 including automatically transferring personal information manger information. However, they did not specifically teach that the personal information manger information includes timed alerts. Vong et al taught about portable devices containing PIM that include timed alert notification functions (figs.5 and 7, col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 26-31, col.3, lines 60-65, col.14, lines 3-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong et al because Vong et al's timed alert provides notifications for Narurkar and Outlook 98's system using lights or sounds to remind users of scheduled events.

19. As per claims 5 and 12, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Narurkar and Outlook 98 did not specifically teach to include an audible alert at a predetermined time. However, Vong et al taught portable computing devices containing PIM to automatically provide audible alert at a predetermined time (col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 45-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong et al because Vong et al's audible alert provides notifications for Narurkar and Outlook 98's system using sounds to remind users of a scheduled event.

20. Claims 6, 13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Tsukakoshi et al (hereinafter Tsukakoshi), U.S. Patent Number 5,926,623.

21. Tsukakoshi was cited in the previous office action.

22. As per claims 6, 13 and 19, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 8 and 15. They did not specifically teach to provide real time clock information from first processor-based system to second processor-based system. However, Tsukakoshi taught to provide real time clock information from first processor-based system to second processor-based system (col.6, lines 11-18, col.10, lines 48-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Tsukakoshi because Tsukakoshi's teaching of enables the



two processor-based system to share the clock information so to provide synchronization in time for the time sensitive data.

### **Conclusion**

23. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Levinson, US 6,047,260.

Kucala, US 5,832,489.

Nickerson, US 6,571,281.

Crozier, US 5,392,390.

24. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (703)305-0438. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tuesday to Friday and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (703)305-9678. Additionally, the fax numbers for Group 2100 are as follows:

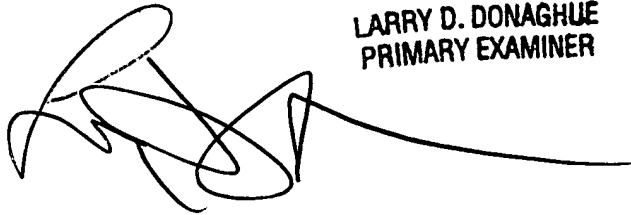
Official Responses: (703) 872-9306

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-6121.

ksl  
August 11, 2003



LARRY D. DONAGHUE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER